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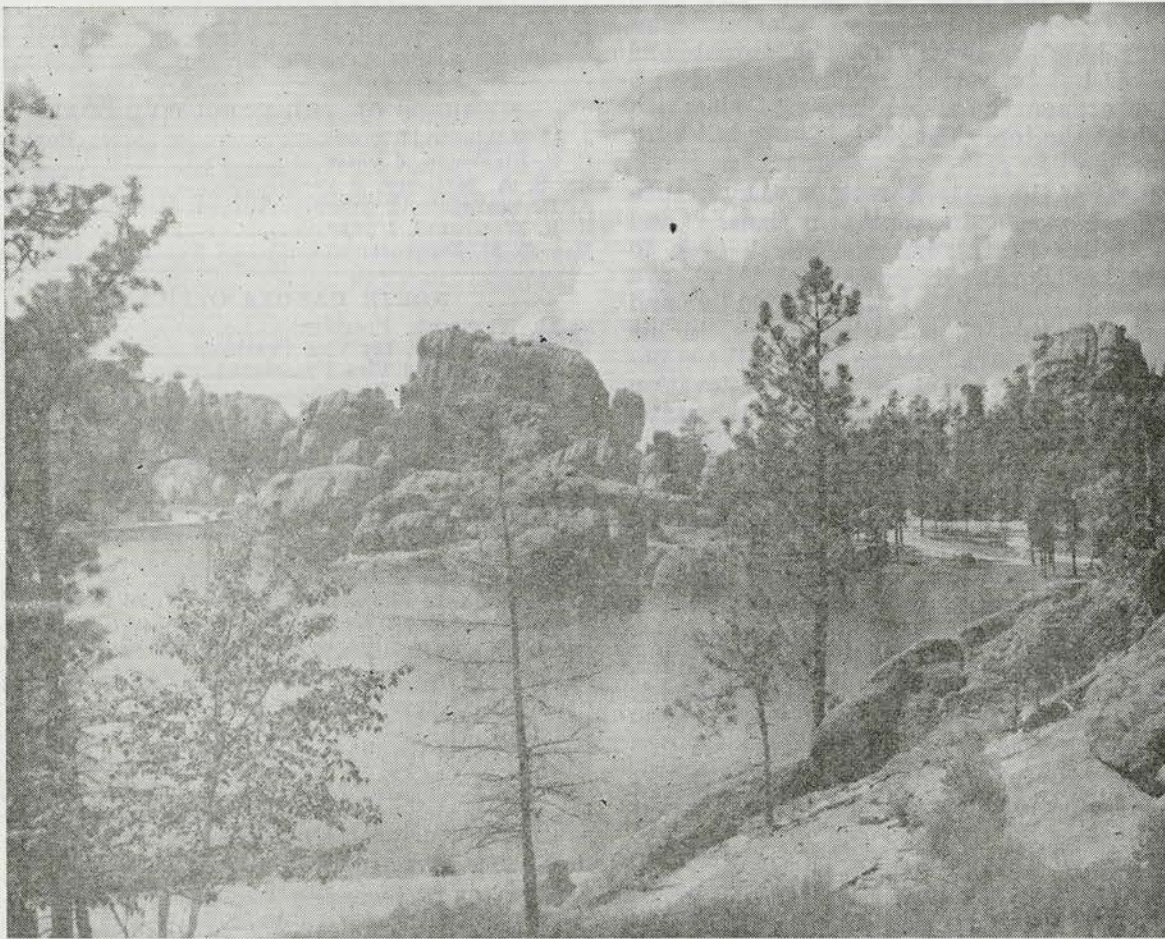
Volume XXII

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NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

JULY, 1949



Beautiful Sylvan Lake, one of the loveliest spots on earth, in Custer Park, Black Hills of South Dakota
ANNUAL MEETING AT HIGHMORE, S. D., JULY 27TH AND 28TH

—Photo courtesy Chamber of Commerce, Rapid City.

THE PARULA WARBLER

By
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

This is one of the rare species so far as my area is concerned. Once I caught two in a trap and took them to the office to exhibit them. In the process one escaped into a class room. We could not get him out the window but left it open and he apparently found it. I used to say pa-ru'-la, but found the better authorities said par'-ula.

In appearance they are much like the Nashville (see Oct. 1946 issue) but more colorful. The white wing bars are prominent, the throat and chest yellow but belly white. The female has a necklace of orange, the male a larger patch which is blackish at the top. The back is gray but with some olive-green.

Like most of the eastern warblers they nest in the evergreen woods in southern Canada and northern United States, but southward even to Texas and Louisiana. It seems that they have had family differences where they should live and have separated into clans. Oberholster, in his "Bird Life of Louisiana," states the northern parula undoubtedly occurs there during migration but he had seen no specimens taken in the state. The southern parula, the one first described, he rated as casual, with a single record. To the western parula he devoted more than three pages, and said it was found wherever were trees or bushes, either deciduous or evergreen. This form was described by Ridgway in 1931 and has not been generally recognized.

This warbler was first known from Catesby's work on Carolina. He called it the Finch-creeper, and placed it with the titmice. Wilson placed it in the warblers, commenting that it had something of the characters of the titmouse. I find the dictionary states that "parula" is diminutive for Parus, the titmouse. Wilson's bird is the northern parula.

The nests of the parula are distinctive. In the south they use the Spanish moss which hangs on the branches of the live oaks. They fasten the strands together, forming a sort of pouch much like the nest of a Baltimore oriole but closed at the top and opening at one side. In the northern woods the birds find similar material in the lichens which hang on the spruce trees from which they build pouch-shaped nests like their

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southern cousins. Dr. Roberts states that the nests are most often 8 or 10 feet above the ground. The eggs are about five-eighths of an inch long, white with fine spots of reddish brown which tend to form a wreath around the larger end.

With the passing of the old fashioned cane chair, folks don't get down to brass tacks as often as they used to.—Collier's.



NEWSLANTS

By
Harry A. Graves



H. A. Graves

Drayton, North Dakota, has embarked on an ambitious park program. A 40-acre tract of land adjacent to the townsite has been given the city by Ervin Schumacher, a farmer in the Drayton community. The area is well located. An abundant water supply is available from the city mains. A swimming pool is planned. Prominent in the planning also is a shelterbelt to the north and west, a baseball diamond, kittenball diamond, football field and track, tennis courts, outdoor basketball court, etc.

Drayton (population 688, 1940 census) is a beautiful town on the Red River. It is located in the extreme southeast corner of Pembina County. Don Halcrow heads up the temporary Park Committee.

Dr. Lewis Edward Longley of the Horticulture Department, University Farm, St. Paul, retired from active duty June 15.

The Minneapolis Sunday Tribune a few weeks back contained a very interesting brief biography of his life by the Tribune staff writer Russ Arleson. Dr. Longley is best known for his work with hardy chrysanthemums. He has developed 26 named varieties in the past 12 years. Three of our favorites have been the varieties Maroon and Gold, Chippewa and Brilliant.

Dr. Longley was born in 1880 on an Iowa farm—south of Austin, Minnesota—but five miles within the Iowa border. He got his Bachelor's degree from Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, his M. S. at Washington State and his Doctor's from Cornell. He taught rural school in Iowa, was on the staff at the University of Idaho and came to the University of Minnesota in 1929. My acquaintance with Dr. Longley has bordered on the casual but memories of visiting with him are all pleasant.

Russ Arleson describes him pretty well when he said, "With his angular frame and grey hair showing a bald spot on top, he is a prototype of a beloved Mr. Chips."

I am sure all who knew him will agree that he was a kindly, friendly man in love with his work—ornamental horticulture.

It is to be assumed, I guess, that any of you with fortitude enough to read this far, must have

a love for horticultural things. Assuming this to be true, I want to urge all of you to visit Livesay's Gardens the next time your horticultural wanderings take you to Jamestown. You won't regret the time it takes. I have been there all too little myself. Neither do I know the whole story back of this beautiful project. At any rate, it is located in the northwest section of Jamestown about one block north of the Highway 52 bridge on the west side of the James River. While in that part of town, drop around to the Hickey nursery located about a block east of Livesay's on the east side of the James.

"Gooseberry culture," Bulletin No. 297 from the New Zealand Dept. of Agriculture, is interesting reading. The bulletin is by J. H. Watt of the Dunedin station and was called to my attention by Dean Walster.

The New Zealanders go in for dessert farms more than we do here, apparently, and variety names such as Roaring Lion, Crown Bob and Whitesmith have a British twang. Cultural directions do not differ too much from ours. The author points out that there is no commercial demand for dessert gooseberries in N. Z. but dessert varieties may be grown successfully in the home gardens. Planting spaces recommended are 6x6 feet for horse cultivation or in semi-hedges along paths. From the extensive spray schedule included, it would appear that North Dakota doesn't have all the pests in the world.

There is too much Leafy Spurge in the world—at least, in our part of it. My first sight of this pestiferous weed was in 1930 but I have seen too, too much of it since. For some reason that no one seems to be able to explain, Spurge when it first appears in a community, seems to be found in groves. Naturally, people suspect birds as carriers, but Dr. Stevens doubts this since birds apparently don't care for the seeds. Whatever the reason, I feel that there is too apathetic an attitude toward this lemon yellow invader. Some organized steps should be taken by someone to bring it under control.

Lilacs have seldom been better than they were in Fargo in 1949. In fact, they have rarely been as good. The last meeting of the Fargo Garden club featured a symposium in which Dr. Nelson, Harry Rilling and Harry Weaver displayed and discussed blooms of some of their favorite varieties. Mrs. Chas. Finkle, Mrs. C. A. Running and Mrs. W. G. Johnson reported on a recent trip to Brand's at Faribault—all in all, it was a great night for lilacs.

We don't have too much to brag about in our yard, but we are really proud just now of the two
(Continued on Page 103)

GARDEN NOTES

By

W. E. H. Porter



W. E. H. Porter

So quickly does summer pass that it is hard to realize that already daylight is waning tho the trial of intense, unendurable heat has yet to be faced, but what a physical build-up this blessed outdoor life supplies. Continuing last month's notes: April 28th. Summer heat, temp. 83, sunny, south wind for first time. *Helleborus orientalis* in bloom. Farrer says, "Most splendid is this, with countless hybrids." My specimen judging by color, is evidently crossed with *H. colchicus* by evening male, boxelders are in flower. Several mourning cloak butterflies on wing, these emerged from chrysalis last July and hibernated, also seen, a Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*) a most lovely creature. Winnipeg registered 88, highest record for this date was 89½ in 1891; it was 35 at Churchill. April 29th. Continued heat overnight, fragrant English violets push thru their bed of leaves and come into flower. Also apple mint proves its winter hardiness; asparagus provides tender shoots, bloodroot with its snow white flowers and royal fern pushes up its redish curled fronds, growing on edge of slough. Water in cellar continues to rise, fortunately I am an expert swimmer. Heat wave breaks with showers from Nor-west and the last snow changes to blue water. May 4th. Pleasant spring weather prevails, heard mourning dove, the albino variety of *Ompalodes verna* in bloom; we are fortunate in that this charming plant thrives in North Dakota, it is now a dense tuft of spring beauty. More flowering stems spring from base of Lenten rose, also blue stars of periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), violas, drabas, etc., contribute to spring glory, with trees and shrubs breaking into leaf, this includes horse chestnut. Manchester Guardian reports nightingale heard singing in Kent on April 17th. Conditions in Saskatchewan and Alberta are anything but rosy, what with drought, sandstorms and grasshoppers to handle which there are 800 cars of poison held in reserve. Made a real find in garden, a dwarf rocket less than 3 inches high covered with purple pink and white flowers. Ordinarily rockets do not flower for some time yet; actually there are 19 blooms with many more to come. Bailey lists *Hesperis alpina* as possibly a variety of the tall straggling *matrionalis* and this

is likely what it is, it has the violet-like fragrance of the latter. Now on earth did this acquisition get into my garden? Of course I have rockets all over the place and they hybridize freely. May 10th. Rather chilly south wind, continuing dry which is just what we want as ground is still soggy and seeding only now getting under way. The red maple, *Acer rubra*, a most beautiful tree, in earliest spring the swelling buds black and now emerging very showy red leaves, and there is no winter kill-back, so at last we have a hardy red maple for North Dakota. As regards willow, the golden weeping willow is not *babylonica*, which is not hardy in North, but elegantissima, also known as Thurlow's Weeping willow, with golden trunk and long pendulous branches of redish tint. It is now leafed out and much earlier than *Salix blanda*, known as Wisconsin weeping willow, buds of which are only swelled. My cat has made another tour in search of trouble and this time it was complete, for all his troubles are over. I found him curled up in a hen coop, dead and terribly battered up; from the scent I think he must have challenged a skunk. It makes me rather sad to lose a companion thru all last winter's endless hardship, for that to happen with a long season of ease and comfort in prospect. May 12th. Ice on Yukon river broke up today at 1:30 p. m.; I hear that someone won a bet of \$10,000 on this event. May 19th. In our changeable climate the temp. dropped in a few hours from 81 to near freezing and over an inch of rain has fallen. In England this is a time of great beauty, woodland echoing with call of cuckoo and song of nightingale, it is the month and time of May with double white, pink and red in full bloom and also flowering trees of many kinds, woods a carpet of fragrant bluebells and fields golden with cowslips, but on a well planted home in North Dakota we can stand up to all this, tho my double pink thorn, now a dense thriving bush, still promises no flowers, other things spill fragrance and color, cherries and plums in white, crabs in pink and white, lilacs of many hues, flowering currants and caraganas in gold. Violets and rockets everywhere, these latter have hybridized freely in lovely and utter confusion, my favorite for neatness and color in rich tints of violet is *Hesperis steveniana*, a plant without the untida straggling habit of *matrionalis*. May 21st. Weather clears with west wind and gleams of sunshine, swallows arrive, they are doubly welcome both for their cheerful activity and hunger for mosquitoes, hordes of which are everywhere. English cowslips come into flower. May 22nd. Weather turns cloudy and cold, almost wintry with threat of more unwanted

(Continued on Page 103)

MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By
W. R. Leslie



W. R. Leslie

Planting the Fruit Tree

Setting young fruit trees in the prairie garden is much like that approved in milder climates. However, two weather factors suggest that two modifications be made. Owing to the limited rainfall it is important that the area to be planted be summerfallowed or devoted to a hoed crop, such as corn or potatoes, the season preceding planting. The purpose is to store up a surplus of moisture in the soil.

A second variation involves slanting the stem of the tree into the southwest about 25 degrees. This angling position has the advantage of lessening tendency to sunscald injury to trunk bark during late winter month. Another benefit is that the young tree is under less strain from prevailing westerly winds.

April is considered the most favorable time to plant trees and shrubs. Early May is usually satisfactory for coniferous evergreens, as spruce, pines and junipers. Deciduous trees transplant best while still dormant, before the buds have swollen, and while the ground continues cool and well charged with moisture.

The hole is dug on a generous scale. It is wide enough to accommodate all roots without bending. Depth is at least 6 inches more than needed so that a thick layer of good topsoil be placed at the bottom of the excavation to cushion and nourish the roots. No manure is used.

The young tree is placed with the strongest roots into the west and with a low branch pointing southwest to screen the trunk from afternoon winter sunshine. It usually helps to have a gallon or two of acid peat mixed with the topsoil that will be shovelled about the roots. The peat keeps heavy soil mellow, light soils retentive of moisture, and slows limy soils in tying up the available iron salts in indigestible form.

The tree is firmed by wedging the soil about the roots with the back of the gardener's heel. This presses out air pockets. The depth is to be not more than 2 or 3 inches lower than the young tree stood in the nursery row. Overly deep planting may smother the roots or at least delay formation of new rootlets.

After planting the apple tree is headed back to about 12 or 18 inches; the plum to from 18 to 24 inches, and the cherry-plum to about 12

inches. If the soil be dry, two pails of water are allowed to soak into the root zone. The following day the upper 2 inches of soil are raked over to prevent crusting and formation of cracks.

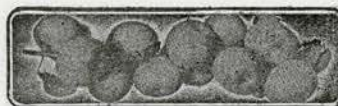
A New Rhubarb Dessert

Something new in fresh fruit desserts was introduced when the Western Regional Research Laboratory in Albany, California, developed a frozen pure fruit puree product and registered it in 1946 under the name of Velva fruit. The process was designed to utilize cull fruits of peaches, apples, pears, strawberries and the like which, because of odd shapes and sizes or bruised portions, were graded out of the fresh or canned product.

During the past year, the Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory at Morden has applied the process to a number of Manitoba fruits, including strawberries, raspberries, saskatoons, plums, cherries, and rhubarb. Many of these gave attractive and promising products but probably the most popular was that made from rhubarb. A formula for household use has been worked out and proven and anyone possessing or having access to a small ice cream freezer will find the recipe simple.

For rhubarb, the stalks are thoroughly washed, trimmed, and cut into 1-inch lengths. These are placed in a kettle and cooked with a minimum of water until soft, then pureed through a cone sieve or cheesecloth bag to give a thick soupy product. Sugar is added at the rate of 2 cups for 3½ cups of puree, mixed until the sugar is completely dissolved and then allowed to chill in a refrigerator or similarly cool place. In the meantime, one tablespoonful of gelatin is placed in ½ cup of cold water and dissolved by heating over boiling water or steam. The dissolved gelatin is added to the puree mixture with constant stirring. The mix is now ready for the ice cream freezer and is simply placed in the container with the spindle and rotated in an ice-salt mixture for 15 to 20 minutes. The ice-salt ratio should be approximately 15 lbs. of ice to 1 lb. of salt. The above formula will yield about four pints of finished product with a smooth creamy texture and appearance. If red rhubarb is used, the dessert has an attractive light pink color and a mild pleasing flavor.

The product may be frozen and stored for several months either as the fresh puree or as the finished dessert. Those having access to freezer storage may find it more convenient to freeze and store the fresh puree and make up the finished dessert in the ice cream freezer as convenient or required.



Enjoy Beautiful, Hardy Lilies

Such as REGALE, HENRYI, DAVIDI and Many Others

Grown from seed in our gardens. Stock carefully selected. No bulbs purchased elsewhere for re-sale.

Only those types are offered for sale that have proven vigorous, strong and hardy. Planted according to instructions, they make satisfied and happy gardeners.

KIND

REGALE—Flowers large white—blooms in July

Size	Each	6	12
Flowering	.30	1.70	3.00
Medium	.40	2.60	4.50
Large	.60	3.50	6.00
Jumbo	1.00	5.90	

AMABILE—Flowers grenadine red—blooms in June

Size	Each	6
Flowering	.45	3.80
Large	.65	3.80

AMABILE LUTEUM—Yellow form

Size	Each	
Flowering	1.50	limited quantity

CALLOSUM—Flowers brick red—blooms mid August to September

Size	Each	6
Flowering	.35	1.80
Large	.50	2.90

CONCOLOR—Flowers brilliant scarlet—blooms in June-July

Size	Each	6	12
Flowering	.40	2.30	4.00
Large	.50	2.90	5.00

DAURICUM—Flowers light orange—first to bloom in June

Size	Each	6
Flowering	.45	2.60
Large	.65	3.80

HENRYI—Flowers light orange reflexed—blooms late August

Size	Each	6
Flowering	.45	2.60
Large	.65	3.80

TENUIFOLIUM—Coral flowers—blooms June

Size	Each	6	12
Flowering	.20	1.10	2.00
Large	.25	1.40	2.50

TIGRINUM—(Flore Pleno) Double—Flowers orange—blooms Aug.-Sept.

Size	Each	6
Flowering	.35	1.80
Large	.50	2.90

TIGRINUM—Splendens—Flowers deep orange—blooms Aug.-Sept.

Size	Each	6	12
Flowering	.25	1.35	2.50
Large	.45	2.60	4.50

MINNETONKA LILY GARDENS

5537 South 15th Avenue, Minneapolis 7, Minn.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF GROWING HARDY LILIES

By

W. A. and Marie M. Rowell,
Minnetonka Lily Gardens

While neither poetry nor prose can adequately describe the allure, beauty and unusual fragrance of most lilies, it is the practical rather than the exotic side of lily growing which we want to discuss here.

Some otherwise desirable lilies apparently lack sufficient stamina to be of practical use in our Upper Midwest. For instance, we have had a great deal of difficulty growing the Auratum and Speciosum Rubrum, even though started from seeds in our own gardens.

Careful selection is a "must" in lily growing. Although some types tested in our gardens seem to hold no promise, we now have under observation a large number of types, some in the seedling stage, and others mature, a few of which are showing enough promise to guarantee hardiness in this area. The lovely types listed below have proven sturdy in this climate; the same plants blooming year after year without interruption.

We, like many other lily growers, recommend fall planting. Digging is done after the tops die down, usually in October, and bulbs sent out immediately for replanting. When you receive your bulbs from the grower, don't allow them to lay around for even a day. The sooner they are put back into the ground, the surer you are of having healthy, blooming lilies the following year.

Lilies make the best showing in groups of six, planted six inches apart. The various colors and heights will determine the location in your border or garden. Lilies require well drained soil. It can be neutral or slightly acid. If these two requirements are fulfilled the soil can be of any kind or texture. Water can be applied at any time and in liberal amounts.

Depth of planting is important. A good "yardstick" to use is three times the diameter of the bulb from the surface of the ground to the top of the bulb. Deep planting serves two purposes: First, it helps to prevent loss due to freezing and thawing in the spring; second, it retards growth in the spring and helps get the tender shoots by our late frosts.

Feed lilies the same as you do your other perennials. Any good commercial fertilizer, not too high in nitrogen, is best. If possible shade the roots of your lilies by planting low growing plants in front of them, or give them a mulch about the first of July, of either manure, compost, or any

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BOOK REVIEW

By
Mrs. Morris Harter



Mrs. M. Harter

City of the Bees, by Frank Stuart. Published by Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 243 pages. Price \$3. One could use numerous complimentary adjectives for this book, and they wouldn't be superfluous. We found it difficult to put the book down after reading a few chapters. It is an imaginative fantasy about a colony of bees in an old oakwood, with the story beginning in early spring and going on thru the summer, the winter hibernation and ending with the first dandelions next spring. Each phase of their lives from the time they are born, is described in wonderful detail, and makes an excellent reference for anyone seeking scientific information. Everything told in the story really does happen according to the author's preface. For pure reading enjoyment you will read it again and again. Frank Stuart is a Scotsman living in England, and after he wrote an article about bee dances for the "Spectator," he was commissioned by Sir Stanley Unwin, publisher, to write City of the Bees. He has two other novels and five non-fiction books to his credit, also.

NEWSLANTS

(Continued from Page 99)

plants we have of the hybrid tea rose, Valiant. We have brought it through at least two winters with only a fair amount of winter protection and it began blooming for us this year about June 7. It is a vigorous grower, generous with its blooms and beautiful enough to suit anyone. It was listed as one of the 12 best in 1948.

We conclude with the following editorial from the N. Y. Times: "A woman's most delightful age is seven. At seven she sits on a man's knee without hesitations, affected or genuine, and without putting the knee to sleep. She enjoys listening to him, encourages him to talk, and believes any story he tells. Her curiosity over what became of his hair is sometimes embarrassing, but her sympathy with him in his loss is unquestionably sincere. While unduly interested, perhaps, in the state of his exchequer and never too proud to accept pecuniary aid, she is no gold digger whose gratitude is measured by the amount of the con-

tribution. For as little as two copper cents she will bear-hug his spectacles all out of shape, and he feels sure she means it. At seven she is more or less front-toothless, to be sure. But then she doesn't yet chalk her nose or paint her nails, and she hasn't begun to use tobacco. All in all, a charming age!"

GARDEN NOTES

(Continued from Page 100)

ed rain. White flower clusters on *Actea alba* (baneberry) one of our best introduced perennials, by midsummer and lasting into winter, its red, shining berries are extremely ornamental. Also the columberry, a variety of Japanese barberry, hung with small bell-like flowers of same hue. Lenten rose sets some seed pods. This cool weather prolongs the blooming period of cherry and crab apples, now at their best and unusually early this season.

PRACTICAL SIDE OF GROWING LILIES

(Continued from Page 102)

good mulching medium. In the fall, after the ground is frozen, cover with about 5 to 6 inches of marsh hay. This will aid in bringing your bulbs through our hard winters and capricious springs. Surely no one interested in fragrance, stamina, and beauty will go long without a cluster of Regales in his garden. Nor will the same person be satisfied unless he can look down into the glowing star of a Concolor. The dainty Cernuum is a perfect delight to gardeners who have them, while the *Tenuifolium*s make gardens smile in the early spring. The *Henryi* with its many nodding orange flowers gives zest and spice to the August garden—there really is no choice. *Amabiles*, *Callosum*, and the faithful *Tigrinum*, to say nothing of the most satisfying *Davidi* and *Maxwell* make a flower lover's life worth living.

- Regale, blooms July, color white, height 3-6 ft.
- Amabile, June, grenadine red, 1½-3 ft.
- Callosum, Aug.-Sept., brick red, 3-5 ft.
- Cernuum, June-July, lavender, 1½-3 ft.
- Concolor, June, glossy scarlet, 1½-3 ft.
- Davidi, mid-July, cinnabar red, 3-5 ft.
- Maxwell, July-Aug., light orange, 3-6 ft.
- Henryi, Aug., orange, 3-8 ft.
- Tenuifolium, June, coral, 1½-3 ft.
- Tenuifolium Gorden Gleam, June, yellow, 1½-4 ft.
- Tigrinum (Flore Pleno), Aug. orange double, 3-6 ft.
- Tigrinum, Aug., orange, 3-6 ft.
- Dauricum, early June, salmon, 1½-3 ft.
- Umbellatum, June, orange, 2-4 ft.

GRASS FOR ATHLETIC FIELDS

By
H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

Now is the time for improving athletic fields. When over \$31,000 is paid in admissions to our state "A" and "B" basketball tournaments such as was a fact at Sioux Falls and Mitchell this last spring it shows that people are interested in school sports and at present are willing to pay. Aside from gymnasiums, good playing fields are essential for health, beauty and comfort

reasons.

At a meeting of the American Association of School Administrators held in St. Louis last spring I learned of some new trends in school buildings. In this particular discussion it might be well to mention only one of them, although there are several others that might have a bearing on the subject. This one is the trend toward larger sites. The minimum standard site for an elementary school is five acres plus one acre for each hundred children of ultimate enrollment. For high schools it is ten acres plus one acre for each hundred pupils enrolled. That seems like a large assignment and it is unfortunate that these standards were not in vogue during the nineties. Some school sites like this are next to impossible under present conditions. If the playing fields are not available near the school, the next best thing is to find a place for a playing field some place else. Whatever the case there should be an improved field.

Grassed fields are now an important item. They are necessary for health. I have seen boys play football on a dry, dusty field, come into their showers, and after the game cough up mud for several hours. No one can call this a healthy situation. I have seen the dust roll up in the wind during play when you could hardly distinguish the players. This is also a rather uncomfortable situation for those who support their teams as well as a discomfort for the players. I have played in games after a rain or during a rain when the mud on the clothing made it impossible to tell your teammate from your opponent. At the present cost of equipment, one can readily see that the loss during such a game would be tremendous and would go a long way toward maintaining a good field.

From our experience it is also true there are less minor injuries on a turf field. Gravel bruises are certainly eliminated. And the students pre-

fer playing on the turf. We have a grass field and a dirt practice field. The boys do not care to play on the practice field and always during the noon hour if not constantly supervised, they drift to the turf much to the dissatisfaction of the coach, especially if it is in the fall of the year when he is trying to save a good stand of grass until the playing season is over.

When considering the maintenance of grass it is well to say that the larger the area, the less likely the field will be abused. That is the reason why the larger sites are being recommended. To establish and maintain a good turf is difficult at best. One summer I stepped out on the football field in the University of California stadium at Berkeley and it did not take long until the grounds keeper informed me that they did not want any trespassing on the turf. That was as it should have been because the grass was being maintained and built up for the "big" games during the fall.

The turf depends on the soil, the amount of water used and the kind of grass. We made a mistake with our field during WPA days when we leveled the field, took off the top-soil in one section of the field and piled it in another. As a result one section of the field was cut down to the clay and the other offered good growing conditions. It has taken 10 years to build up the soil in this particular spot. We should have consulted a good irrigation engineer before we carried out such a procedure. The clay sub-soil packed tightly during rains and made it difficult to get a good establishment of grass.

The field was sodded by hauling in buffalo grass sod and from an outlying area. It did well for awhile but with the application of water and a little blue grass seed it wasn't long until the blue grass had choked out the native grass on most of the field. It has also been noted that the thicker the mat of grass the better it will stand heavy usage. There are many types of grasses that can be used but the shorter types are preferred.

There can be no question but what a good grassed playing field has a greater aesthetic value than a barren one. The presence of a green turf especially under flood-light is pleasing to the eye.

Many places will feel that the building and maintaining of a grass playing field is an expensive undertaking. It does cost more than a neglected, barren field since such a field requires no watering, no mowing unless the clearing of weeds before the first games are played. Sometimes very little leveling if any is undertaken. However, modern games are not only attractive to the

(Continued on Page 105)



BOOK REVIEW

By
Mrs. L. N. Brakke



Mrs. L. N. Brakke

Orchids Are Easy To Grow, by Harry B. Logan and Lloyd C. Cosper. Published by Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., 350 Fifth Ave., Empire State Bldg., New York 1, N. Y. 312 pages, 21 full color plates. Price \$6. Two well-known orchidists, Harry B. Logan and Lloyd C. Cosper, are authors of this interesting book on orchids. They have written this book for amateurs, as well as the professional gardener. They claim anyone can grow orchids

without a great deal of cost and labor. Botanists have discovered and named 16,000 distinct orchid species, 120 kinds are grown for their beauty, odd shape and ease of culture. Their colors range thru every known shade and hue except black, and many plants can be bot for only a few dollars each. The authors have given valuable information on orchid culture, growing in the home,

greenhouse, glass cases, outdoor culture, potting, seed germination, propagation, gravel culture, watering, nutrition, pests and how to select the correct plants for your particular need. A valuable book for anyone interested in growing this "First Lady of the World" bower as a hobby.

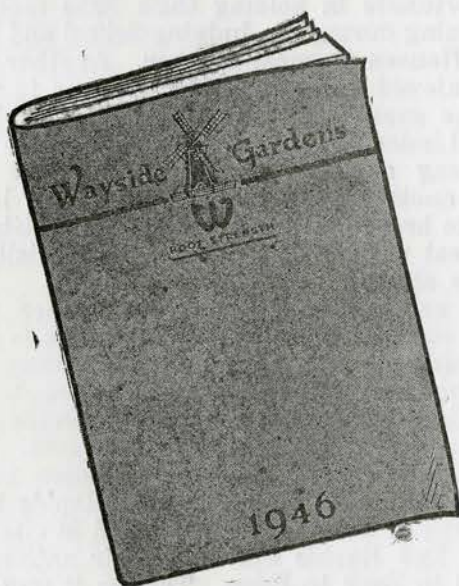
GRASS FOR ATHLETIC FIELDS

(Continued from Page 104)

player but to the spectator alike and they will pay dividends in health and satisfaction to an almost unbelievable degree.

It is indeed gratifying to see so many improved athletic field being established all over our state, and the suggestions here might apply only to the many elementary schools where similar improvements could be made. The smaller children would be helped if their playgrounds had less gravel and rocks; less cinders and less clay. In traveling through one of neighboring states I noticed nearly every elementary school had a place covered with bituminous paving where the children could play in muddy weather without carrying a load of "gumbo" into the school house. Such improvements have their advantages too.

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Wayside Gardens

Mentor, Ohio

GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By

Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen

The Judging School



Mrs. Jorgensen

Thirteen garden clubs sent representatives to the Judging School tho not all took the examinations. Brookings, the Good Earth, Dell Rapids, two Huron, Green Thumb, Green Fingers, Sioux Falls, South Sioux, Yankton, In and Outdoor, and Rapid City, as well as the garden club from Watertown, had delegates at the school. As many as 30 students were present at times. Judging School is far more than learning to be a flower show judge. It is a school for gardeners where one may learn about plant growth from the time the soil is prepared for planting to the time you display them in a flower show. Prof. Marcus Maxon and Mr. Yager were the able instructors in the horticultural and flower show lessons. Under Mrs. Anna Hausen, Clarinda, Iowa, we not only learned the history and practice of flower arrangement but were also taught a new appreciation and awareness of beauty. We were shown how a consciousness of beauty may be developed so that one may recognize exotic material in the sticks and stones and foliage which other people pass by unseeing.

Mr. Yager and Dr. McCrory deserve the thanks of everyone for the success of this first school. On them fell the weeks of work and worry, phone calls and letters and wondering whether anyone would register for the school after all. The death of Mrs. Sexauer, mother of Miss Laura Sexauer, resulted in the substitution of Mrs. Anna Hausen as arrangement instructor, at the last moment.

Clubs which were not represented at the school may borrow the new National Council book upon which the Judging School lectures were based. A series of programs covering the whole year could easily have its basis in this subject matter. Then, too, we have an extra copy of the three sets of test questions which were to be answered in the written examinations, so any club may make a serious study of the work taken in Judging School, if you like. From the enthusiasm evidenced by those attending, the Judging School was deemed worthy of being continued and it is hoped to have the next school yet this fall. Five schools are necessary to complete the

courses, but something over two years must intervene between the first and last schools.

Honors to Miss Beth

This issue of Dakota Horticulture carries a picture of Miss Beth Atkinson, daughter of Federation President and Mrs. John M. Atkinson, of Rapid City. She is probably the first girl in South Dakota to win the National Council's \$200 cash award for horticultural achievement. She has won several previous scholarships, and was presented this latest honor at the National Convention in Portland, Oregon, in May. We may well be proud of her, and offer our sincere congratulations.

We are glad we attended the Judging School if only to meet the folks who gathered there. If we had not met Mrs. D. L. Beals, president of the Brookings Garden Club, we would no doubt have gone on forever giving credit to the wrong people as being officers of this club. R. A. Cave is not only an ex-president, but there has been one complete set of officers who were elected, served their time, and joined the ex-rank, since the last time we were given a report; and Mrs. Beals has already served half a term! Here is the present roster as given to us at Brookings: President, Mrs. Beals; vice president, Jane Otterness; secretary, Marcus Maxon; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Fishback; and Don Krotóchvil was president during 1948. Please send news of your club to your state corresponding secretary at least once a month to keep the record straight. The Brookings club was highly fortunate in holding their June meeting on an evening during the Judging School and having Mrs. Hausen as guest speaker. Another reason we enjoyed going to Brookings was to visit the college greenhouse and test gardens where Mr. Emil Linder has set out 1,150 delphinium and 3,000 young chrysanthemum plants. The lily genus is another plant group with which he is working to breed hardiness and drouth resistance into a great variety of this family, especially in the yellow strains.

Peony and Perennial Shows are rather well past, but summer glad show information is still being requested. We have had Tulip Teas and Chrysanthemum teas, and a Daffodil tea, but it took the Good Earth club members to decide on a Delphinium tea, which is new to this area. The ladies are even making their own shadow boxes for the event. Fair City and Dell Rapids both had pictures of their shows published in city papers, and Dell Rapids also had their nationally advertised in Back to Eden. Though it was the first attempt for Fair City, Madison and In and Outdoor clubs, all shows were cause for acclaim. Fair City had 77 entries in their Civic Show di-

vided into four competitive sections with ribbon awards, and one educational. In and Outdoor Club emphasized flower arrangements, and included classes for boys and girls. Junior garden club members took first place in competition with adults in the miniature class. Madison's first spring flower display, held solely for the glorification of the flowers, was placed in a department store window. There was a fine display of wild flowers, and many magnificent tulips. Mrs. D. S. Baughman, president of the club, picked 72 stems of the latter from her own garden. Sioux Falls Peony Show featured beautiful specimen blooms, and also included a section for junior exhibits. There was increased interest in arrangements. Mrs. F. J. Schultz was chairman. At Mobridge the show attracted 17 more exhibitors than ever before. New peonies were in evidence and they are encouraging everyone to learn the names of their entries. Sarah Bernhardt was the best peony in the show, grown by Julius Skoug; while Mrs. John Hardcastle won the award for the best three. Mrs. O. E. Martin was the judge. The mock oranges included Minnesota Snowflake and Virginal, both beautiful this year. At Dell Rapids the most rare entry was a display of Xanthocerus in bloom which had been grown out of doors by Mrs. Harry Crisp.

Another lovely show was held at Valley Springs where Mrs. R. H. Evans was the instigating force. Mrs. Evans has long envisioned a garden club for her community so she sent invitations to attend a meeting and flower show in connection with the Ladies Aid of the Community Church of which her husband is pastor. This brought flowers for display and an audience from seven nearby towns, and the topic of garden clubs was discussed. Eight beautiful potted plants for door prizes were donated from her fine collection. Miss Adeline Jenney also contributed much to the success of the show.

Garden tours have been conducted by Huron, Fair City, and In and Outdoor Club. The Huron Garden Club entertained the Sojourners Club on a tour, oncluding it in the garden of Dr. and Mrs. Sherman Johnson where Mrs. Johnson served coffee to the group. Mrs. A. K. Gardner comments upon the educational value because, "people had not realized that such lovely gardens could be grown in this climate." The Fair City Club tour was extended to the Iris Gardens at Woonsocket, and to the authentic Shakespearean Gardens at Wessington Springs. Mrs. Lewis Severance writes entertainingly about the visit to the latter where they were personally conducted through the gardens by Mr. Shay. The gardens are the culmination of many years of study and loving work by

Mr. Shay and his wife. The plan of the garden, the type of flowers growing there, the old mill, and the Ann Hathaway cottage where they lived, are all true to the original in England. Mrs. Shay spent about a year in the British Isles in research work in order to make her dream garden on the Dakota prairies truly authentic. She brought home 18,000 pressed flowers and then bought seeds of all those which could possibly be grown here. A trip to these gardens would be an educational tour for any garden club; but if you make plans to go, Mr. Shay would appreciate knowing in advance when you are coming.

The Home Garden Club of Britton also took a day off for a meeting out of town when the Aberdeen Garden Club invited them to hear a lecture on flower arranging given by Mrs. Elmen of Sioux Falls. Sixteen members attended and enjoyed seeing the common garden flowers made into lovely decorative pieces. We seldom have news from the Aberdeen club, but when we do it is good. A late lunch was served from a table decorated with yellow tulips and Rose Hugonis.

Rapid City Garden Club has made three divisions for Junior gardener activities, early gardens, late gardens, and displays at the county fair. The latter must include at least six vegetables. A contestant may enter one or all of the three divisions. Mr. Kirk Mears is the leader. The club paid \$20.00 toward the expenses of its judging school delegates. Two sets of slides, Birds of the United States, and Tuberous Begonias, were obtained from the National Council library by Alfred Schamber, program chairman, and the club has invited Victor Ries, nationally known horticulturist and garden club leader, to judge their Rose Show if possible. Mrs. Wm. Kellner was elected secretary-treasurer to complete the term begun by Mrs. Lee who is ill.

Brief bits: Garden pest control was studied by Rural Circle club with Mrs. Neva Olson as leader. Mrs. Jake Zilverberg has been elected president of the Sunshine Garden club to take the place of Mrs. Sarvis. A forum on planting and cultivation of the vegetable garden was conducted by Mrs. Ruth Melbourn, Mrs. Gertrude Salmon, Mrs. Leona Tompkins, and Mrs. Morris Harter. Interesting roll calls at Centerville include telling about a plant in your garden which you wish you had never planted; and one called "taint so." The Truth About Comics, and a set of slides about Lilies were studied by Mrs. Rist and Mrs. Donald McMurchie. A bazaar was held to raise funds for their project. At Sioux Falls, Mrs. Lona Crandall conducted a Rose Quizz with plant prizes for the winners. Many members are

(Continued on Page 109)

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONVENTION PROGRAM

By Mrs. G. R. McArthur, Publicity Chairman



Mrs. McArthur

The Credential Cards and Official Convention Call are in the hands of all Garden Club presidents. Please have your full quota of delegates or their alternates attend the meeting. All credential cards must be presented when registering signed by the State Corresponding Secretary and the local Garden club secretary. As you all know this will be the sixty-sixth annual convention of the South Dakota State Horticultural Society and the sixth annual convention of the South Dakota Federation of Garden Clubs. The convention city is Highmore and the dates are July 27th and 28th. We have a full program, the cooperation of all delegates and officers and chairmen and visitors will be greatly appreciated. Please be prompt at all sessions and remain until the close. Convention headquarters will be the high school building.

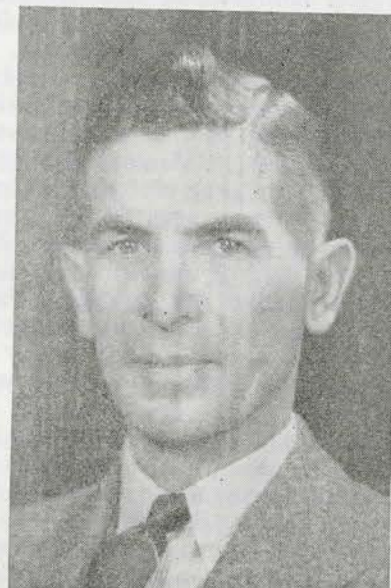
The joint Horticulture and Garden Club banquet will be held at the Methodist Church July 27th at 7 p. m., to which all are welcome; get your tickets when you register. Hon. C. J. Dalton, Pierre, will give the address and Pres. Atkinson will act as toastmaster. There will be music, awards, colored films and a program of general interest to all.



Dr. George F. Will, Bismarck, North Dakota, will give an address before the convention on July 27th.

"Ornamentals Old and New." Dr. Will is owner and manager of the Oscar H. Will Seed and Nursery Company of Bismarck.

Ernest J. George, Silviculturist, Mandan, N. D., will give an address, "Borderline Shrubs," on July 27th. Mr. George has been affiliated with the Bureau of Plant Industry, USDA, and is Supt. of the Mandan Field Station for several years.



Ernest J.
George

"Flowers for Cutting," will be the title of an address given by Professor Marcus Maxon, Brookings, on Thursday, July 28th. Miss Alice Ritchey, Huron, instructor of art in the Huron high school, will give an address on "The Romance of Pottery"; H. R. Woodward, Hot Springs, will present the Robertson Award and a Round Table Panel of Huron Gardeners, "Bringing the Garden Into the Home" will be given Thursday morning. Dr. L. M. Stahler, Agronomist, Brookings, will speak on "Weed Chemicals and Your Garden." A well-rounded program has been planned with something of interest and information for each Garden Club member.

Reports—Each Garden Club will be called on for a three-minute yearly report of the activities of your club. Please be prepared with these reports when your club is called on. State chairmen and all committee chairmen should be prepared to give their reports at the time they appear on the program or are called for by the president. The program is full of good things. In order to enjoy the dessert we must execute the business course with great dispatch. Please give your president your utmost cooperation.

Flash! Just before going to press! Word has been received that the new National Council second vice president, Mrs. F. S. Mattocks, Boulder, Colorado, will attend our state convention and address us with a complete report from the National

(Continued on Page 112)

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES

By
F. X. Wallner



The flower show at Sioux Falls on June 11th and 12th, may have been a week too late for most common early peonies, but it gained us a wonderful display of the finer late ones, and Dell Rapids had theirs two days later, and they are usually very good pickers. Also the later date brot us 35 entries of roses, and over half the entries were flowers other than peonies. There were only a few iris entries, but these were of the finer and later varieties. Dr. John Donahue was awarded most ribbons on his big display of the finest peonies. Carl Heinson had a big display of wild flowers which attracted a lot of attention. Iowa led the nation in farm income last year with over 747 million dollars; Illinois was second, California third, Texas fourth, Minnesota fifth, Nebraska sixth and Wisconsin seventh. South Dakota was 18th and North Dakota 25th, but farmers in our Dakotas were doing all right, as there were not so many of them to divide the income among. Editor F. C. Christopherson of the fine Argus-Leader claims that gardeners in mile-high Lead are unable to grow watermelons or tomatoes. We presume this is due to their very short frost-free growing season, but we believe were they to try Dr. Will's Dakota Sweet watermelon and Chatham tomato, they could get by with them, barring a 4th of July snow storm. Reports of a very successful Flower Show Judging School comes from Mrs. Robt. Berry, of the South Sioux Garden club, one of the well-behaved students. About 30 attended the school but only about half of them took the examination on the last day. Rapid City and Hot Springs were represented from the west part of the state; Dell Rapids had the most in attendance, while Hurley, Yankton, Brookings, Huron, South Sioux Falls and the Sioux Falls club were well represented. Dr. L. A. Yager, now of Bozeman, Mont., made the long trip back to teach one of the courses while Dr. Marcus Maxon of Brookings and Mrs. C. S. Hausen of Clarinda, Ia., completed the staff. A committee of three was appointed to work out plans for course No. 2 school this fall. The garden hose that was used a month ago for spraying weeds, still has a very strong odor when the water first comes thru each day it is used. It was powerful stuff used, as it curled up tomato leaves on most

all the tomatoes in the greenhouse and it set them back two weeks. A thousand car loads of dried eggs have been stored in a cave in a hill side in Kansas with the hope of keeping the egg prices up, and 50 million dollars has been spent to render them unfit for table use, and this is to continue all year, or longer.

GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

(Continued from Page 107)

interested in hybrid teas and are enjoying much success in growing them. The club also planted annuals in the flower beds at the YMCA. The Huron Garden Club ladies were caught in the act by Mr. Dybvig when they were setting their many plants in the court house grounds. Balanced Diets and Better Roses, and It's the Backbone That Makes the Border, were the intriguing titles by Marjorie Kennard and Mary Jones at the Good Earth program. A wren house that was sold by chance added funds to the treasury. We believe Mrs. Baughman, Madison, needs the little vacation she is taking on the west coast, after all the time she must have spent in making their clever year books. Thirteen pages are closely typed on both pages, with many new features not seen in other books.

We'll be seeing you in Highmore!

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SPRINGTIME ON THE BORDER

By

R. W. Smith, Pres. N. D. Hort. Soc.



R. W. Smith

The above title was the main theme of the 5th annual flower show held at Donna, Texas, on February 22 and 23. The theme was expressed in beautiful floral creations that showed exquisite artistic sense and unusual knowledge of flower arrangement.

The timing of the flower show was just right. The last week of February was the first one since the January freeze, when signs indicated that spring was definitely here. The recently frozen twigs of citrus trees began putting forth new leaves and buds, pussy willows appeared, and pink and white wild primroses, bluebonnets (lupines) and other flowers began to appear by the roadside. Flocks of north-bound blackbirds paused to give concerts in the citrus groves and tourist trailers began moving northward toward a land still battling with snowdrifts.

Flower Shows Common in Valley

Flowers usually blossom out of doors throughout the year so that flower shows are held in most of the valley towns, often in connection with some annual event such as the Pharr vegetable show, the Mission Fiesta or Brownsville Charro days. The Donna Garden Club, however, with a membership of 96, makes the flower show a major event. It has a 2 day program including parades, marching bands, and a varied program, including a style show, featuring floral accessories.

The flower show is financed by admission fees—50c for the flower exhibits, \$1.00 for the style show and by the sale of a 50c 24-page booklet. This booklet shows the program, credits the various sponsors and names the chairmen (mostly women) of numerous committees. The most interesting part of the booklet is the photographs of 24 ideal flower arrangements. These pictures, taken earlier in the winter, and reproduced with other flowers at the show, were equal to the best seen in books on flower arrangement.

Flowers in the Donna show were no more beautiful than those seen in the Dakotas but I have never seen a flower show in the North where such a large proportion of the entries were masterpieces of flower arrangement. With plenty of flowers all year the garden clubs here have the advantage of Northerners in acquiring flower knowledge. The close proximity of towns here makes it possible for the different groups to get

the help of experts without the travel expense involved in the North where garden clubs are farther apart. Because of the active interest in flower arrangement the Valley has developed nationally accredited flower judges whose services extend to other states.

One often sees evidence of flower appreciation here. Gorgeous bouquets are seen in the store windows. In the churches each Sunday are seen beautiful sprays and flower arrangements, each expressing in a beautiful way the truth that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Space does not permit a detailed account of the flower show. The flower arrangement classification was extremely interesting and beautiful and the entries were numerous and varied. Previous winners showed in one group and beginners in another. Monochromatic arrangement brought some all white bouquets and others all green using foliage with a green flower such as Bells of Ireland. There were surprising novelty arrangements, minitures and still life pictures, the latter being flowers in lighted picture frames, some showing landscapes made of flowers.

Because of the January freeze, an important feature of the show was the horticultural division of potted plants. This division filled a large club room with a great variety of plants, some familiar in the North and many others not often seen there.

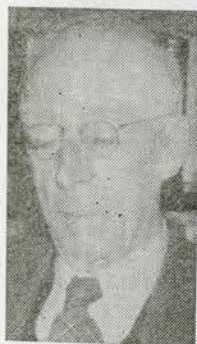
While there is a profusion of semi-tropical flowers here, there is a scarcity of some of our cool weather plants such as tulips, iris, peonies, bleeding heart, spirea and lilac. Roses are common here but thrive better farther north in Texas. If Mr. W. E. H. Porter were here for a season—and he would enjoy the winters here—he would show the Texans a lot of flowers they never saw before.

We would like to stay here long enough to see the Century plants blossom. If the name means anything that might keep us here a long time. During the holidays we visited Pirtle's Cactus Garden where about 250 varieties of cactus are grown on a 4 acre farm. The endless variety of cactus varied from tiny button-like needle cushions to giant plants a rod in height. We saw a century plant budding but these and most of the larger cactus were badly frozen in late January.

We are extremely glad to have missed the worst North Dakota winter since we went there in 1902. We are getting impatient to be back to Dickinson again, however, and hope to reach there in time to see the Pasque flowers opening again to proclaim their victory over the icy blasts of winter.

SECRETARY'S CORNER

By
W. A. Simmons



W. A. Simmons

The discovery of five white beavers in our Custer state park shows that mankind is not the only animal that has been bled white by recent taxation. Snowball blooms have been very lovely this spring and monster bouquets of them have appeared at our early flower shows. For a time, planting this shrub was discouraged because aphids appreciated them so much, but we can plant them freely hereafter as a dormant spray of either Krenite or Elgetol has been found effective in their control. The spray should be applied before the buds show green, and all parts of the plants should be thoroly wet by the spray. According to "Prairie Farmer," "A new DDT has hit the market. It is claimed to have as high a kill as regular DDT but will cause less damage to crops that are injured by DDT, such as cucumbers and squashes. The portion of the drug that causes the injuries is said to be removed in the new product. The price of the purified DDT is somewhat higher than for the regular type."

Mrs. Don C. Bice, Atlantic, Iowa, Regional Publicity Director of the Hemerocallis Society, sent an announcement of the meeting of the First District Regional at Shenandoah, Ia., July 16th, at the Henry Field Seed Company. All those interested in growing this plant are invited to attend. According to the late Dr. E. L. Overholser and R. C. Moore in Wisconsin Horticulture, "Thinning apples increases the size of fruit remaining on the tree, improves color, increases the proportion of harvested high-grade fruit and hence results in a smaller proportion of inferior fruit at harvest time; tends to bring about uniformity of size and color and enables the crop to be more uniformly matured in the fall, and thus tends to increase the market value of the fruit at harvest time."

In a few counties of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, an appearance of the 17-year Cicada is expected this year tho the damage is not expected to be heavy, as mankind is waiting for them with a new spray, guaranteed to put the skids under them. They have been sitting out the war and inflation in their home in mother earth since 1932, their last appearance in those counties. Evidently they have not taken Horace

Greeley's advice to go west, as they seem to be one of the few varmints that have not invaded our section. The sole reason for, and purpose of cultivation is to destroy the weeds. This is the considered opinion of experts who have conducted tests to find out. The following taken from the June "Earthworm" and credited to "Better Homes and Gardens" and entitled "Don't Overcultivate," is brief and to the point: "Properly cultivated soil is made up of tiny granules. Spaces between contain humus and hold air, water and dissolved plant food. Roots grow easily in such soil and pick up the nutrients that make a healthy plant. If you over-cultivate, soil granules break down, and spaces are gone. Soil now sheds light showers, gets waterlogged in heavy rain, and packs hard. Your feet are also packing soil between rows when you are in the garden too frequently. Better than hoeing is the use of a mulch, such as grass clippings or leaves." June 21st. Terribly dry here. "Time" had an interesting simile for it: "As dry as a bowl of corn flakes during a milk strike." As a writer in "Earthworm" had it, "The vegetable enthusiasts have not been able to produce enough to keep even the rabbits pacified this year." A fair sized shower, received last night, assures us that it can still rain at the infrequent times that the notion strikes the boss weather regulator. But the gar-

(Continued on next page)

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GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

(Continued from last issue)

One cannot help but feel elated over this garden club work when you receive plaudits like that from Mrs. Baughman who says of her club members, "They are the dandiest bunch!" She goes on to tell of the meeting, "Well, Mrs. Smith has one of those lived-in living rooms—with a profusion of plants and vines running all over—beautiful petunias on plants fully clothed with healthy leaves (she explained how she does it). Her pot of parsley was a glorious sight! Buckets of foliage plants from which she takes slips for everyone who wants them. Maybe the plants didn't have anything to do with the enthusiasm of the group, but it could have, couldn't it?"

We wonder what was the earliest bloom in a South Dakota garden. Lyons reports crocus blossoms on April 14 and Dell Rapids had scillas, hepaticas and pasque flowers by the 18th. Mrs. Robert Riddell had a bed of lovely hyacinths in full bloom on April 12—but there is a catch to that one—she planted them over the pipes that bring steam heat from the city heating plant to her home! Mrs. McFarling of Huron planted 1,200 glad bulbs before April 4th. April Fool? We'll see. We once had glads in bloom on July 4th from an early planting.

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SECRETARY'S CORNER

(Continued from Page 111)

den appears healthy green, caused by the rampant growth of creeping jenny, which roots so deely it can always find moisture. Otherwise everything in the garden appears to be on their knees, praying for rain.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 108)

Convention at Portland, Ore. Second Flash! Mrs. Wm. Parkinson, Omaha, Nebraska, is our new Director of the Rocky Mt. Region and will attend the convention and address us with "Plans and Project for the Rocky Mt. Region." This will be the outline of her work for the area for the next two years.

Our president, Mr. J. M. Atkinson and wife are off on a west coast vacation and had a most pleasant visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Mattocks, at Boulder, Colorado. We will hear about this trip in the president's address at the convention.



Miss Elizabeth Atkinson

The leading wheat producing state in 1948 was Kansas which harvested about 18 per cent of the U. S. crop, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Following in rank were North Dakota, Oklahoma, Montana, Nebraska, Washington, Ohio, Texas, Colorado, and South Dakota. These ten states account for nearly three quarters of the total crop.